

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1855.

NO. 276.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

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usual terms.

All advertisements transferable from the Louisville Daily
Journal at half price.

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usual terms.

All advertisements transferred from the Louisville Weekly
Journal at half price.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1855.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was about at a stand last evening with 5 feet 8 inches water in the canal. The rise from above reached Cincinnati night before last and it will reach here probably to-day.

The Cumberland was falling on Monday with
feet water on the shoals.

The Southerner is the regular packet for St. Louis to-morrow.

We are indebted to the clerk of the Southerner
for late St. Louis papers and for a copy of the
manifest and memorandum.

A new and fine steamboat called the Aunt Letty arrived last evening from Pittsburg. She is commanded by Capt. Baldwin, and was built for the St. Louis and Illinois river trade. The length of her hull is 185 feet, which is too large for the canal locks. Capt. Vansickle and Varble, falls pilots, took her over the falls without touching. She was drawing 3 feet 4 inches. She leaves Portland for St. Louis this morning.

The R. S. Cobb arrived at Nashville on Monday from Bunksville, bound for Paducah with 260 hds. of tobacco.

The Republic took in at Evansville two flat
boat loads of tobacco from Green river.

TWO RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—An Irishman named Barry was run over by the up freight train on the Frankfort and Lexington Railroad on Tuesday evening and had one of his legs cut off above the knee. He was engaged in cutting weeds on the track, and, feeling sick, he had laid down on the track and had probably fallen asleep. It is supposed that he was in the act of crawling off the track when the wheel caught his leg. His leg will have to be amputated. The train was stopped and he was taken to Lexington on it.

A similar accident happened on the Covington and Lexington Railroad yesterday. A negro, who was cutting weeds, had laid down on the track, and the passenger train ran over one of his ankles, cutting it off. The accident occurred about two miles from Cynthiana.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—At St. Louis, on Monday, three large four-story warehouses on the Levee, between Walnut and Elm, were totally destroyed by fire. One was occupied by Dr. Atwood as a drug store; one by Lynn & Sullivan as a produce and commission store, and the other was used as a storage house for gunny bags.

Most of the property in the three buildings destroyed is a total loss.

The editor of the Democrat is getting bitterer than usual. One would suspect that the Irish slug, instead of lodging lower down, had opened his gall-bladder.

The special election in the fifth ward yesterday for alderman resulted in the choice of A. L. Shotwell, Esq.

HEMP CROP DAMAGED.—There was a fierce storm in Fayette county, Mo., Saturday week, which did some damage to the crops, especially the corn and hemp. The Lexington Express, of the 13th, says:

From the country we hear the most unfavorable accounts. The corn, which up to that time presented the most gratifying prospect, is now lying almost flat on the ground, and cannot, especially if the season should continue wet, produce anything like the yield that was anticipated. The hemp has also been greatly damaged, having been tangled and twisted in such a manner as will undoubtedly render it difficult to cut, and probably lessen it in value and quantity. One gentleman told us that his hemp looked like logs had been rolled over it.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—One Robber Killed and Two Others Wounded.—On Sunday night, about 8½ o'clock, a bold attempt was made by three Germans to rob a Swiss watch-peddler named Joseph Taylor, whom they had decoyed from New York to Hunter's Point, Queens county, near the Flushing railroad depot, which resulted in one of the robbers being killed and the other two wounded. It appears that the Germans induced the peddler to go with them, representing that they knew where he could dispose of his watches; in crossing a secluded place, they attacked him; while they were upon him, he drew a knife and managed to stab them all—one of them fatally; the other two then ran off. One of them was afterward arrested and lodged in the station-house. He gave his name as Wm. Green, that of the man killed as Thayber Dyer, and that of the other who escaped as Charles Myers.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR AN ALLEGED SLAVE.—At the instance of Attorney John Joliffe, a writ of habeas corpus was yesterday issued by the Probate Court, for a negro girl named Esther, 15 years of age, alleged to be restrained of her liberty, as a slave on board the steamboat Reliance, at the landing. The writ was served by Deputy Sheriff Hunt, who after visiting the boat without finding the object of his search, returned the writ "not found."—*Cin. Gaz.*

CHOLERA AT FOREST RETREAT.—The cholera broke out at Forest Retreat, Nicholas county, Ky., on Friday night last, and since that time Ex-Gov. Metcalfe and his son-in-law, John P. Campbell, and a servant man have died.

Maysville Eagle 21st inst.

We do not believe that the Queen of the Fairies has a wilder and more beautiful fancy than the authoress of the following lines:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

DREAM-LAND.

In ancient story was a fabled land
Where Somus reigned—around his palace gray
Nocturnal plants breathed odors from dark leaves
To darker air. Within the castle walls,
Walls tapestried, in solemn silence sat
The slumberous king robed with the twilight dim.
Dreams were his messengers; at his word a yell
For good or ill they wing'd their way to men.
Sweet dreams of peace and happiness passed through
A clear transparent gate, pure as the scenes
They pictured to sleeping eye were worn;
But dreams of wild unrest and visions false
Thro' every portal seeming fair and bright,
But false as the delusions they would breathe.

Not thus my dream-land. Shadows rest not there;
Slivered with moonlight, 'tis an island gem
Set in ethereal osmanthus above
The clouds of earth; yet with its beauty strange
Far, far below the bowers of heaven—a spot
Where ministering angels, in their flight
To earth, soonest not to rest their shining wings.
In that elysian isle no palaces
Are reared in splendor, but a vernal grove
Of ever-blooming trees; 'o'erarching them
Hope waves a rainbow-wand and paints the scene
In beauteous colors meet for royal throne,
Till far away the rainbow portal melts
To gentle moonlight over dwelling there.
Sweet buds perfume the air, not sad with tears
Wrung from the brow of night—so exquisite
They wake some half-forgotten memory
Resting like breath of flowers upon the heart.
There is a crystal lake whose wavelets have
The pearl-like lips of rose-lined shells wherein
Is ringing some low-murmured word of love.
Over the lake's calm bosom memories
Of joyfulness float by; past hours of bliss,
Like fairy barges, ripple the bright wave
As pleasure-laden they glide on; and oft
Upon the lake's cool, wooded margin, list!
To catch the distant tones of some dear voice
Long loved, long silent, bushed by death's cold seal.
But all in vain we list to hear again
One tone that has so long been hushed in death.
The very life-blood at our hearts starts back
As if a hand of ice had stayed its flow.
And eyes that shone with joy now yield a tear.
A tear? No, tears would disconsolate us now
And break the spell; fancies all pure and bright,
Dearest remembrances and radiant hopes,
Shall be in our bright dream-land; let us blend
Our thoughts till, like sweet nymphs, hand linked in hand,
They merrily shall dance thro' our bright isle.
We'll join in one glad strain our spirit-songs
In all the ecstasy of Poet's dream
Unmeasured as it gushes from our hearts,
And sing like earling of summer birds.
Because the notes are trembling on our lips.
This is no dream-land; sure in blissful hours
Love's angels envy this bright heaven of ours."

[T. G. Booth, the well-known comedian, died in Toronto on Saturday afternoon last.

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of Monday.]

DR. BEALE VS. THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer Removed.—Opinion by Chief Justice Lewis.

The opinion in the case of Dr. Beale, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which was argued some months since, was delivered by Chief Justice Lewis, at Bedford, Penn., during the deliberations of the court at that place last week.

The following is an abstract of opinion, by which it will be seen the judgment of the court of oyer and terminer is reversed.

1st. That in a criminal case the supreme court has no power to review the decisions of the court below in admitting or rejecting evidence, or in giving instructions to the jury. Nor can we correct the errors of the jury in rendering a verdict contrary to, or without evidence. In such a case we may, as citizens, perform the common duties of humanity, by presenting our view to the Governor, who alone can grant relief. But as judges of the supreme court we have no more power to relieve the prisoner than "any other five citizens of the State."

2d. That the entry on the record that the jury was duly sworn, to try the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; when fairly construed, means that they were sworn in the form prescribed by law. They could not be "duly" sworn in any other form.

2d. The sentence to imprisonment generally without directing that it shall be "separate or solitary," is erroneous. It is also erroneous to supersede the term "hard" to the "labor" to be performed. The act of Assembly does not require it, and the court has no right to impose a severity not authorized by law.

4th. The judgment is reversed, and the record remitted to the court of oyer and terminer, with directions to sentence the prisoner according to law, as directed in the opinion of the supreme court.

Judge Wentworth delivered a concurring opinion.

Judges Lowrie and Knox also concurred with the Chief Justice.

Judge Black dissented and was the only judge who was in favor of granting a new trial.

FIREMEN'S RIOT.—The city was disgraced on Saturday night and the public peace flagrant violated by a riot between the adherents of several fire companies in the western part of the city. It seems that, by previous concert, the New Market and United companies were to attack the Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company, to gratify some feeling of animosity between them which has for some time past required the utmost vigilance on the part of the police to prevent breaking out in riot. The New Market company, it is said, gave a false alarm, to which the Mount Vernon responded; and that they came into collision on Franklin street, between Eutaw and Howard, when perhaps fifty pistol shots were discharged and brick-bats thrown in every direction, apparently with out any regard to consequences.

The contest lasted but a short time, but, brief as it was, it is amazing that there was not a greater destruction of human life. The number of the wounded is not accurately known. A young man by the name of Charles Ellis, a member of the United Company, received, it is supposed, a mortal shot accidentally, as the pistol was fired by a member of the same company. A young man by the name of Kemp also received, it is supposed, a fatal shot. It is stated that he was only a looker-on, not a participant in the riot. It is supposed that there were some twenty persons wounded seriously whose names are not known. The rioting was not confined to the western section of the city, nor to the two companies named. At the corner of Baltimore and High Streets there was a sharp encounter between the Vigilant and Lafayette companies, but they were separated by the prompt intervention of the police before any serious consequences resulted to either party.

Another attempt at riot was made by the last-mentioned companies at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, but it was also prevented. Several arrests have been made, and a further examination is to be had into this disgraceful affair.

Balt. Patriot, 20th.

We are indebted to a commercial friend for the following table. It will be seen that the number of hogs this year is less than last. This is ascribable to the shortness of the corn crop last year. Many hogs, for want of food, were starved, and many killed were not more than half fattened. The crop of the coming season, though shorter in number, will no doubt be much larger than that of last season:

HOGS OVER SIX MONTHS OLD.

Counties.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Allen,	11,981	18,713	17,212
Anderson,	9,632	14,087	8,984
Adair,	15,242	20,526	22,264
Breathitt,	7,290	9,511	9,242
Ballard,	12,163	16,186	9,148
Boone,	30,791	24,136	15,630
Butler,	12,750	17,803	14,879
Bourbon,	17,702	20,396	12,253
Breckinridge,	14,374	28,586	24,193
Bracken,	7,167	8,528	9,744
Barren,	27,374	37,805	34,396
Boyle,	13,018	12,176	7,670
Bullitt,	12,477	14,773	15,102
Bath,	19,835	23,242	
Carter,	6,099	7,759	6,711
Carroll,	9,662	10,901	7,045
Cumberland,	13,455	16,083	15,487
Crittenden,	11,208	17,535	11,604
Clark,	18,395	17,300	11,662
Clay,	7,666	9,008	8,193
Clinton,	9,012	12,057	11,687
Campbell,	3,441	5,874	5,300
Caldwell,	18,706	14,878	12,438
Calloway,	10,394	16,053	12,428
Casey,	12,677	16,099	14,549
Christian,	25,685	33,211	24,872
Davies,	20,208	21,408	22,245
Edmundson,	5,790	7,884	9,450
Estill,	6,755	10,051	9,530
Fulton,	7,068	7,461	5,588
Fayette,	19,804	21,080	14,939
Floyd,	7,854	10,669	9,724
Fleming,	17,649	20,535	17,195
Franklin,	8,607	11,431	9,571
Gallatin,	7,260	9,442	5,907
Greenup,	6,786	8,622	6,437
Garrard,	19,777	21,453	16,785
Grant,	9,588	12,337	10,295
Graves,	15,128	20,990	16,712
Grayson,	10,363	16,997	17,887
Green,	12,319	13,663	11,745
Hancock,	5,677	9,326	9,111
Hardin,	21,449	25,156	26,832
Harrison,	16,148	20,383	15,193
Hart,	11,526	15,617	14,519
Henderson,	18,965	24,680	23,901
Henry,	20,914	22,948	20,352
Hopkins,	22,481	32,576	26,441
Harlan,	10,018	11,982	12,064
Hickman,	10,985	12,383	9,133
Jefferson,	19,248	28,078	19,194
Jessamine,	10,133	11,630	8,341
Johnson,	4,716	7,449	6,828
Kenton,	7,737	8,488	8,828
Knox,	10,054	13,563	14,351
Logan,	19,898		

EVENING BULLETIN

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 23, 1855.

COMMERCE IS KING.—The Louisiana Republican has an article under this ostentatious heading, in which a position is assumed for commerce to which it is not properly entitled. We would not be understood to derogate from the importance of commerce, or the dignity of the merchants who conduct it, but we cannot refrain from an expression of the opinion that to elevate commerce to the kingly position is virtually to exalt the agent above the principal, and to place the creature over the creator. The real king, if in fact there is any such thing, is PRODUCTION. Without production society could not exist; it could exist without commerce. It is certainly true that the existence of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce is essential to a perfect development of human association and a full supply of human wants. No nation can rise to the first rank in wealth, power, and refined civilization that does not possess each of these great agencies of man's progress. But it is absurd to place the element, that is naturally last in the scale, at the head. Commerce is defined to be a mutual exchange of commodities. Now it follows from this definition that the things to be exchanged must be produced before they can be exchanged; and therefore commerce must be subordinate to production. The editor of the Republican says:

England, although monarchical in its forms of government, admits it; for, truly, since education has made such rapid progress through civilized Europe, as well as this continent, the influence of commerce, in all its bearings, cannot be disguised. The intelligent merchant has taken the position of the feudal baron of olden times—wealth is not the essential property to uphold him; but honor and integrity are the bulwarks of his nobility. The present state of affairs on the Western continent is evidence of the position herein assumed; for, without the aid of the commercial community the efforts of the Allies, with all their known courage, would prove futile. We therefore again repeat that *Commerce is King*.

We think that our New Orleans cotemporary would have been more accurate in his statement had he said that the Southern planter "had taken the position of the feudal baron of olden times." As to honor and integrity, they are qualities as important and as prevalent in the classes of agriculturists and manufacturers, as they are among merchants.

The fact is that no class is king; they are all useful, none can be dispensed with, and each deserves to be represented in the political organizations of the country in the ratio of its consequence in the scale of social arrangements. In speaking of the failure of the mercantile interest to be properly represented in the Legislative halls, the N. O. editor says: "We remember the period in this city when merchants were looked upon with respect; and, in accordance with their age and experience, with reverence. But since the political blast and blight produced by the veto of 1832, and its subsequent effects, matters and things generally have changed; and instead of commerce being king, a new aristocracy has sprung up, and now the lawyers, so far as our midst is concerned, have become the true nobility of the land. And why should this state of things exist? Have we no merchants in our midst possessing sufficient mind and intellect to assume a position in our Legislative halls or in the Federal Congress, to represent the people of this portion of the Union?"

Now this may be all true, and doubtless is true, but where does the fault lie? Is it not the merchants themselves who are to blame? They have not only in New Orleans, but almost everywhere else, surrendered the field of politics to lawyers and interlopers. Intent upon making money, they are content to let others rule the State. If then the mercantile interest suffers from ignorant legislation, the merchants are not free from blame. In a mercantile community, able, practical merchants of established reputation would be placed in official stations if they would indicate a desire for official station; but they rarely or never do, more especially in the Southern States. But this is not the case in New England. Some of the ablest, most useful, and effective representatives in Congress from the States of Massachusetts and New York have been merchants and manufacturers. The North as a general rule send practical working men to the legislative halls, while the South is rather celebrated for sending thither talking men, fellows who can discourse three hours on a stretch upon the merest idle abstraction. The consequence of this course is, that in all matters of public appropriations for great and useful works, the North manages to secure the money, while the South seems to be content with having got the best of the argument. We cannot consent to recognize commerce as king, or even as approaching to that elevated position, until it shall show that it is not only able, but willing to rule; it must step forward into the political arena and do battle for its rights; it must vindicate its claims to distinction by showing to the world that it is conscious of its own importance, and capable of impressing a conviction of consequence upon others. We know of no commercial community that needs a practical working representation in Congress more than New Orleans.

At Middleborough-on-Tees (England), there exists a singular freak of nature, "a boy with a real tail," he is about four months old and in good health. He has a perfect caudal appendage four or five inches in length. It springs from the vertebrae of the os sacrum, not the os coccygis, as does the tail of an animal, which is a continuation of the spinal structure. It has caused much interest among the faculty, who have had a consultation whether it would be proper to take it off, but, as upon examination it is found to possess the properties of a limb, having bone, muscle, feeling, &c., and can be moved at the will of the child, it is feared the operation might endanger the child's life by affecting the spinal cord. It may prove of great inconvenience to the possessor in after life, as it will intrude upon the seat of honor.

The Kingswood Tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is 4,100 feet in length, cut through slate rock, the excavation being 28 feet in width, to accommodate two tracks. The side-walls are of solid masonry, laid in cement, and extend ten feet above the tracks. About 3,000 feet of the tunnel will require arching. For more than 2,000 feet the side walls are now completed and are being rapidly extended for the remaining 1,000 feet. The arch is to be composed of brick for the greater portion, and of iron for some 1,300 feet. The iron arching is already nearly completed, about 1,000 feet having been placed in the weakest and most troublesome parts of the work. The greater portion of the weak section of the tunnel which had been interrupting the business of the road during the month of July is embraced in this, and is now permanently secured. The iron castings which form the arch are in two pieces, each three feet wide, and strengthened by broad latitudinal ribs. Each piece weighs one ton, making some 900 tons of iron in the 1,300 feet. This forms a very substantial as well as a novel ceiling.

The Mexican correspondent of the New York Tribune gives some interesting particulars of the Texan connection with the revolution on the frontier.

The rich planters in the neighborhood of San Antonio, he says, sent an agent to Vidaurri with a proposition that if he will make a treaty guaranteeing the surrender of all fugitive slaves on the Mexican side, they in turn will reciprocate the act by returning all the Peons who escaped to Texas, and also to place 1,000 men at the disposal of Vidaurri, equipped and officered in the same manner as the regular troops of the United States, and bear all expenses until such troops shall arrive at any place Vidaurri may name.

The Texans have already raised \$200,000 for this purpose, and their agent has already had an interview with Vidaurri at Saltillo.

The same writer states that Caravajal had a disagreement with Vidaurri, and retired in disgust. The latter was about to march on the interior as far as San Louis Potosi.

NATIONAL DEBTS.—The aggregate amount of European debt is stated to be £1,644,841,000, of which the debt of England is £773,923,000, France £233,000,000, Holland £102,451,000, Prussia £3,500,000, Russia £68,000,000, Spain £70,000,000, Belgium £26,000,000, Austria £211,000,000. The various countries of Central and South America, Mexico, and Cuba have an aggregate debt of £59,788,280. The debt of the United States is put down at £10,000,000, and that of British India at £48,000,000—making the total public or national debt of the world to be £1,762,629,480.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.—The following may be interesting to those who have correspondence with the East:

The mail leaves Southampton on the 4th of each month, and arrives at Gibraltar on the 9th of the same month.

Arrives at Gibraltar on the 9th of the same month.

Arrives at Malta on the 14th of the same month.

Arrives at Alexandria on the 18th of the same month.

Leaves Suez on the 20th or 21st of the same month.

Arrives at Adee on the 25th or 26th of the same month.

Leaves Adee on the 25th or 27th of the same month.

Arrives at Bombay on the 1st or 2d of the following month.

Leaves Bombay on the same day.

Arrives at Caliao on the 6th or 7th of the following month.

Leaves Caliao on the 7th or 8th of the following month.

Arrives at Tewang on the 12th or 13th of the following month.

Arrives at Singapore on the 15th or 16th of the following month.

Arrives at Hong Kong on the 22d or 23d of the following month.

WILL SEBASTOPOL BE TAKEN?—The *Invalid Russe*, the Russian official organ, publishes a remarkable article, four columns long, under the heading: Will Sebastopol be Taken? Though free from bragadocio, it concludes with expressing the conviction that the fortress is impregnable, though it confesses that the allies would have inevitably taken it had they assaulted it from the position they now occupy, on the morning of the day they arrived there. It says that Sebastopol can replace one hundred dismounted troopers in a night, or can exchange 50,000 fatigued troopers against 50,000 fresh troops; that the allies cannot, with double the force they can dispose of, or cut off the communication by Perekop; that the Russian army, fighting for its country and its sovereignty, is animating by a better spirit than is the heterogeneous mass of French, English, Turks, Egyptians, and Sardinians, contending for an abstract idea, and for a confused interpretation of the duties of civilization; that four days after the tremendous bombardment of the 28th of March, Sebastopol was stronger than before; that at this moment the daily allied losses are greater than those of the garrison less than ever before. It goes on to show the tremendous preparations for the reception of the enemy, if it succeed in obtaining a momentary foothold. The Paris Constitutionnel affects to consider this article as a desperate effort to reassure the people of St. Petersburg, and offers as a reply to the question, will Sebastopol be taken? the sentiment that it will.

A Scene not in the Bills.—Conspicuous among the audience at the Baltimore museum, not long since, was a country lovelorn swain and his intended. Whenever the dialogue on the stage turned upon love or marriage, the verdant Adonis bestowed a series of the most energetic hugs upon his equally affectionate deary, which attracted not only universal attention but impeded the progress of the corps dramatique, who at times were unable to continue their roles, from the laughter excited by the loving couple's manoeuvres. Wholly engrossed with the tender passion, the turtles discovered not that general attention was attracted toward them, and commenced a kissing scene. During the progress of this very agreeable and pleasant, but rather too public pastime, a wag seated beside the bride that was to be attached to her back a placard that was on his seat, labelled in large characters, "taken." The explosion of laughter that ensued was universal, upon which the affectionate pair darted down stairs amid the almost deafening cheers of the audience.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—MR. D. M. GAZLAY will commence his School for MALES and FEMALES in his School-house, on Green street, near the corner of Third street, on Monday, Sept. 18, 1855. The term, including coal, ink, pens, and pencils, per session of 11 weeks, \$1. 22d b&g

TAXES! TAXES!—All persons for whom I have advanced money to pay city taxes must pay me before the 1st day of September, or I will be compelled to leave their property for the same. I advance the money in an act of kindness, but you withhold it regardless of any injury it may do me. 22d b&g

FEMALE SCHOOL.—MRS. E. FIELD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on Monday, the 3d of September, 1855. A thorough course of instruction in English, with Latin, French, and Drawing is pursued in the School. Rooms on Chestnut, between First and Second streets.

LOST—\$5 REWARD.—A HAIR NECKLAINE which is broad shape and gold mounted, enclosed in a paper box, was lost, on French street near Market, or on Market between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Friday evening, 17th inst. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at this office. 22d b&g

Removal.—I have removed my stock of the FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS to No. 457 Main street, second door above my old stand, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, where I will be happy to see my old friends and customers, where I will sell them every variety of French Millinery Goods as low as they can be bought at any other house in the city. 22d b&g

N. C. CERF.—I have removed my stock of the FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS to No. 457 Main street, second door above my old stand, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, where I will be happy to see my old friends and customers, where I will sell them every variety of French Millinery Goods as low as they can be bought at any other house in the city. 22d b&g

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.—Billiards and Bowling.

WE have the finest and most complete Billiard and Bowling Saloons to be found in the West. Having just had them thoroughly, it will prove quite interesting to pay us a call.

Marie top Tables, fancy Inlaid Chas, new Alleys, and good attention are certain to make it an agreeable resort to those wishing to while away an hour in pleasant exercise and relaxation from the turmoils of Gold pens.

22d b&g

WALKER & COMMERFORD, Proprietors.

RICH FALL SILKS AND DE LAINES BY EXPRESS.

MILLER & TABB, corner Market and Fourth streets, open

ELIGENT new style Fall Silks;

Do do French De Laines;

Do Moire Antiques do;

Do do do do Silks;

Super French Maroon;

Do plain Muslin de Laines;

Rich Satin de Chine Robes;

Elegant new style Ribbons;

Rich Turkey red Pictures;

Elaborate new style Pillars;

Do Ombré striped Laines;

Do new style Handkerchiefs;

Do do do Lace Collars;

Do do do Sets;

Do do do Satins;

We invite the particular attention of ladies to the above arrival, comprising as it does some of the richest and most elegant goods ever imported to this city.

22d b&g

MILLER & TABB.

FLOUR—125 HHS SUPERFINE FLOUR JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

H. FERGUSON & SON, CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—100 HHS EXTRA WHITE WHEAT FLOUR JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY H. FERGUSON & SON.

H. FERGUSON & SON.

LADIES,

Look at the Fashion Plate in Godoy's Lady's Book for September; and this is but one of the many attractions in

the above mentioned 500 engravings of articles to work especially for the ladies. Call at A. HAGAN & BRO'S, 59 Third street, and see what we have to offer.

22d b&g

RAYMOND & CO.'S MENAGERIE, CHIARINI'S ITALIAN CIRCUS, AND GREGORY'S INDIAN EXHIBITION (UNITED FOR 1855).

WILL exhibit at LOUISVILLE on MONDAY and TUESDAY, September 3 and 4, on the corner of East and Walnut streets,

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

One Price of Admission to witness the Three Combined Exhibitions.

The proprietors of the Menagerie, Circus, and Indian

Exhibitions, with a desire to give entire general satisfaction and to please our fair visitors, have endeavored to go beyond the reach of competition, have endeavored to make better terms for themselves for the combination of their three separate entertainments into one colossal exhibition: the whole of which may now be witnessed collectively, under one pavilion, at the price of admission heretofore required for each of the same exhibitions separately.

The procession into town will be formed of the Troops of Esquires, superbly mounted on gallily decorated steeds, preceded by a full military band, driven through the principal streets in an appropriate carriage, followed by the Seneca Indian Chiefs in their armor, their native costumes, mounted on their hunting horses, and finally a decorated and emblazoned, with the carriage, ages, and war-canoe containing the animals to the mammoth pavilion erected for the exhibition.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents—Children and Servants 25 cents.

22d b&g

DR. J. A. McCLELLAND, Dental Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jefferson street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, Ky.

Prices these of Eastern cities, and work warrantied.

Mrs. C. Selliger, MILLINER.

Has moved two doors above her old stand, on

Fourth, second house from the corner of

Third street, south side, and is prepared to

see all.

BONNETS, CAPS, AND HEAD DRESSES.

All articles in her line made to order in short notice.

July 27th wjw jis Nov

The Louisville Female College.

This institution will commence its fifth session on Monday, September 3, 1855.

Occupying a fine building, situated in a quiet retired part of Louisville, in the vicinity of the University, it enjoys all the advantages of a country location without its disadvantages.

It is a Young Ladies' Boarding-School, a regularly chartered College, with a Juvenile and preparatory department, has an able faculty, and a course of study comprising all the essential subjects of an academic education.

Having a good Library, a good Philosophical apparatus, a fine cabinet of Mineral specimens, and other means of Instruction, young ladies are given every opportunity of attaining a most thorough, useful, and accomplished education.

For Presbyterians, for Episcopalians, for Methodists,

EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

The following was telegraphed from London to our Liverpool agent just as the steamer left:

London, Saturday, 11 A. M.—The Invalide Russe, of August 2d, publishes the Ru-sian general's report of the events before Kars to the 11th ult., not so late by three days as the letters to Lapadegge, and two days earlier than the attempted attack on the town.

Gen. Mourinoff pretends to be besieging the town, but he appears to be looking about the city picking up odd oxen and horses, while waiting to learn something of advantage. —Kars is not invested.

The Journal of St. Petersburg says that on July 18th a gunboat carrying the British flag appeared before Otchakoff and threw a number of shells into the Russian batteries.

Otchakoff commands, together with Kithbaum, the straits by which the Dnieper communicates with the Black Sea, and must be passed on the way to Nichaloff and Kherson. The boat referred to was probably taking soundings.

The Official Russian contains an account of third bombardment of Genitchi, on the 18th, by three gunboats and two screw steamers. The stores of straw near the shore were set on fire, and some horses burnt up. Prince Lavanoff, who was in command, withdrew his troops in good order to avoid loss; and thus, says the Journal de St. Petersburg, Genitchi was exposed almost defenseless to a third bombardment.

The allies, after destroying with impunity farmers' and fishermen's huts on the shore, drew near the city vacated by the troops and abandoned by the inhabitants and directed their artillery at the temple of God, built in the place, and upon which they concentrated their fire. Toward 9 o'clock a shell, which was thrown upon the church, burst off the roof and caused a fire from which the belfry alone escaped.

On July 20th the two steamers and two gunboats, keeping Genitchi in sight, put to sea.

The Patrie says that private despatches have been received that the allies have operated with success against Revel. No despatch, however, has been received confirming this.

The Austrian Gazette states that advices have been received from Bucharest to the 18th, that the Aga or common police magistrate of that city has been dismissed in consequence of complaints on the part of foreigners there, especially the Russian Consul General.

Poland.—The Czar (?) of Cracow states that preparations for the new levy in Poland are carried on with great activity. The standard of height is lowered and it is very difficult to obtain exemption. This is the fifth levy in that country within the last two years.

The Journal de l'Invalide, of August 1st, publishes Prince Gortchakov's report of military operations from the 22nd to the 28th of July. The Prince affirms that the whole of his artillery often silences the enemies batteries and drives their men from the trenches.

The Journal de Frankfort says that the Austrian Government has remonstrated with the King of Naples, and blames him for the consequences which may issue from the errors of his ministry.

London, Aug. 10—Evening.—The English funds to-day show increased firmness and a rise of 5 per cent., owing to the favorable weather.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

THE BEST ORDER OF FABRICS IN Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Imported to this market expressly for the retail trade by

BENT & DUVALL.
LOUISVILLE, August 23.
We notice sales of several hundred bbls superfine flour in light lots at \$6 50 and some extra at \$6 65; also, a sale of 450 bbls from the mill on p. t.; also, a sale of 500 bbls superfine for shipment East at \$6 25, to be delivered two weeks hence. Market dull and prices have a downward tendency. A sale of 100 bushels wheat at \$1 delivered. A sale of 300 sacks shelled corn to a dealer at \$6 50. A sale of 200 bushels oats to a dealer at \$6 25.

In provisions, a sale of 315 bbls mass pork at \$17 25 M. O. at \$16, 1500 pieces canvassed hams at 11 1/2c, packed 7 casks ribbed and clear sides and fancy canvassed hams at 10, 11, and 12c, 400 acres lard at 10c, and a few kegs at 12c.

Sale 25 bbls tobacco—3 at \$5 60 & 70, 7 at \$5 90 & \$6 05, 2 at \$6 25 and 1 at \$6 55, 3 at \$6 90 & \$7, 1 at \$7 70, 6 at \$8 25 & \$8 65, and 1 at \$8 55. A sale of 10 boxes Missouri manufactured at 16c.

Sales of rectified whisky at 32c.

Small sales of haggis and rope at 16 1/2c and 7 1/2c.

A sale of 55 tons Brown sport at \$30, 4 mos.

Sale of cheese at 8 1/2c.

A sale of 56 bales cotton at 11c, 40 bales Banner Mills sheetings at 8 1/2c, 6 mos., and 10 bales at same.

A sale of 72 bags shot at \$1 95.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says:

Our sugar market is very buoyant, with a large demand. The stock of sugar in this market does not exceed \$4,000 hds., which will not be sold until and from present indications we should suppose, will be entirely exhausted before the sugar arrives. The stock of molasses is also light, and holders anticipate a further advance.

The same paper says of provisions:

The market is in a state of provision and prices are irregular. One thing is now well established, namely, the stock of provisions in all the leading markets will be entirely exhausted long before the new comes in, and it is now inevitable that hogs will open at high rates, say \$5 75 & \$6 per cwt., and perhaps higher.

The St. Louis Intelligencer reports sales of 2000 bbls meat, to be delivered at any time before the 1st of next March, at \$14; also, 1000 bbls on the same conditions at \$14 50.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Monday evening, gives the following report of the money market:

There is a very quiet feeling in the street to-day, and money although abundantly offered finds a dull market; there is a less amount of first-class paper offering than was anticipated, as far as fall term is being developed, and even with the best securities will not command over 96 1/2 per cent.; we quote the range at 5 1/2 per cent. for loans on call and for business papers.

The stock board opened dull, and owing to the small attendance there was but little animation and less buoyancy; after the close there was a little better feeling, and higher prices offered.

Foreign exchange is more active for bankers' bills on London 60 days at 10 1/2c @ 11 1/2c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, P. M.

Cotton market dull but unchanged in price. Flows with an active speculative demand—sales 11,500 bbls at \$8 10 for common State to go out. Olio. What unsettled—sales 20,000 bushels southern white at \$2 13 and red at \$1 93. Corn is a trifle higher—sales 112,000 bushels, mostly Western mixed at \$7 88c. Tobacco fact at \$9 11c. Pork is a trifle higher—sales 3,750 bbls to go South at \$20 25 & \$21. Beef firm—sales 200 bbls at \$15 50 & \$16. Lard firm—sales 200 bbls. Bacon—sales 100 bbls at 10 1/2c and shippers at 9 1/2c. Butter and cheese firm. Whisky firm—sales 450 bbls at 41 1/2c. Groceries are firm—sales 3,000 bbls Rio coffee at 11 1/2c, 1,000 lbs Mincedo sugar at 7c, and 150 bbls N. O. Molasses at 36c. Iron works of Scotch pig at \$12 50. Tallow firm—sales 25,000 lbs at 12 1/2c. Gunny bags steady—sales 250 at 13 1/2c. Stocks higher—U. S. 6's, 1567, 1514.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.

Cotton market unchanged, a moderate demand at previous rates—sales 1,700 bbls. Fair sugar 7 1/2c. Flour—prices are a trifle lower, say \$7 62. Lard in kegs 12 1/2c @ 13 1/2c.

N. Y. CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 22.

Offerings of beef cattle to-day were 4,250 head and prices show a decline of 50 per cent.—sales at \$7 50 & \$8 1. Of sheep, 16,000 head were offered—prices are a shade higher. Swine firm—sales 2,000 head.

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 22.

The demand for hogs continues fair and keeps up with the supply. Prices are steady at \$5 per 100 lbs. Beef cattle are in moderate supply only, and the market is firm at \$5 to \$7 per 100 lbs net. Sheep range from \$1 to \$2 50 per head.

CYCEUS H. BENT..... CLAUDIO DUVALL

THE BEST ORDER OF FABRICS IN Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Imported to this market expressly for the retail trade by

BENT & DUVALL.

We call the particular attention of strangers visiting our city, and also our own citizens, to the assortment of goods now in store, embracing all varieties in Ladies' Dress Goods—

Rich Granadine Robes;

Rich Chiffon do;

Rich Brocade do;

Rich Organdy do;

Black and colored Silk Robes, &c.

EMBROIDERIES, From the celebrated manufactory of Madam Chegany, Paris: Cambrie Embroidered Skirts;

Muslin do do;

Brocade do;

Organza do;

Black and colored Silk Robes, &c.

REAL GARNETTE, From the celebrated manufactory of Madam Chegany, Paris: Cambric Embroidered Skirts;

Muslin do do;

Brocade do;

Organza do;

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